

# A systematic review on currently available data on the association between geriatric impairments and hematological malignancies



Literature research: 4629 citation (832 from MEDLINE; 3797 from EMBASE)

54 publications from 44 studies

- n=8 Acute myeloid leukemia and/or myelodysplastic syndromes
- n=2 Chronic lymphocytic leukemia
- n=13 Lymphoma
- n=7 Multiple myeloma
- n=15 Various hematological malignancies



Patients with hematological malignancies, median age 73 (58-86) years

## Prevalence of geriatric impairments



• Polypharmacy	51% (17-80%)
• Risk of malnutrition	44% (27-82%)
• Activities of daily living (ADL) impairment	18% (4-67%)
• Instrumental IADL impairment	37% (3-85%)
• Physical capacity	27% (3-80%)
• Symptoms of depression	25% (10-94%)
• Cognitive impairment	17% (0-44%)
• Social support	20% (7-54%)



Patients with at least one geriatric impairment 51% (9-82%)

## Association between geriatric impairments and mortality

Univariate analysis

Multivariate analysis

	<u>Univariate analysis</u>	<u>Multivariate analysis</u>
	No association	
• Activities of daily living (ADL) impairment	67%	40%
• Instrumental IADL impairment	74%	62%
• Physical capacity	63%	50%
• Cognitive impairment	55%	50%



27/29 studies showed a significant association between at least one geriatric impairment and mortality